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99TH CONGRESS
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SENATE

REPORT
99-221

S483 ORIGINAL

# JENNINGS RANDOLPH LAKE

DECEMBER 13 (legislative day, DECEMBER 9), 1985.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. STAFFORD, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany S. 1740]

The Committee on Environment and Public Works, to which was referred the bill (S. 1740) to designate Bloomington Lake located on the North Branch of the Potomac River, near Bloomington, Maryland, and Keyser, West Virginia, as the "Jennings Randolph Lake," having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

### GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator Jennings Randolph retired from the Senate in 1984 marking the end of a long and distinguished legislative career which had begun 52 years earlier with his election to the House of Representatives. He was a Member of the House from 1933 to 1947. He then served as assistant to the president and director of public relations for Capital Airlines until 1958 when he was elected to the Senate to fill the unexpired term of the late Matthew Neely. The voters of West Virginia returned Jennings Randolph to the Senate to serve four subsequent full terms.

He was born in Salem, West Virginia, on March 8, 1902 and named after his father's friend, William Jennings Bryan. Upon graduation with a B.A. degree from Salem College in 1924, he embarked upon a career in journalism, becoming first a reporter for the Clarksburg Daily Telegram and then associate editor of the West Virginia Review. Two years later, he became a faculty member and then head of the department of public speaking and journalism at Davis and Elkins College in Elkins, West Virginia.

When Jennings Randolph was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1932, he was introduced by Representative Ruth

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Bryan Owen of Florida, daughter of William Jennings Bryan, to the outgoing Congress. Representative Randolph participated in development of the legislation enacted during the First Hundred Days of the Roosevelt Administration. At the time of his retirement from the Senate, he was the last active Member of Congress to have served during that historic period.

Early in his congressional career, he sponsored, along with Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, legislation to allow blind men and women to operate vending stands in federal buildings across the nation. President Roosevelt signed the Randolph-Sheppard Act into law on June 20, 1936. This program has always been important to Jennings Randolph who himself underwent eye surgery in 1964.

Thirty-six years later, as Senior Senator from West Virginia, he still focused his attention on similar concerns, working for the passage of the Rehabilitation Act of 1972 which provided multiple forms of assistance for the most severely handicapped individuals.

Senator Randolph, greatly concerned about the poverty present in the Appalachian region and his own state of West Virginia in particular, was principal sponsor and Senate floor manager of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. For all of West Virginia and parts of twelve other states, this legislation established a special regional development program which continues its work today.

Another development-oriented piece of legislation strongly backed by Senator Randolph was the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Its enactment authorized grants and loans for the construction of public facilities and economic development loans to eligible counties.

Legislation facilitating economic development and the construction of basic public facilities was always an important part of Senator Randolph's agenda. As Chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee (Environment and Public Works since 1977) from May 1966 until January 1981, he vigorously supported legislation dealing with Federal programs relating to these concerns.

It was also during his 14½ years as Chairman that the Committee developed the statutes implementing the country's basic environmental protection programs. Randolph guided the enactment of the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act and the Solid Waste Disposal Act, among others, as the Nation became increasingly aware of environmental damage and insisted on Federal actions to reverse the trend.

As a Senator from a state with no natural taxes, Randolph devoted considerable energy to securing Federal involvement in constructing and operating a series of man-made lakes in West Virginia. Largely as a result of his efforts, his State today has a series of impoundments providing flood control, recreation and other benefits.

Early in this process, he concluded that the terms "dam" and "reservoir" were not fully descriptive of the facilities. To encourage greater public use and appreciation of them, he proposed legislation and insisted that the Corps of Engineers include the word "lake" in the official names of these bodies of water.

Jennings Randolph served West Virginia and the Nation long and well. As one of his colleagues remarked, "Jennings Randolph

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was an institution himself within the institution of the Senate, which he took very seriously."

To pay this remarkable man the well-deserved tribute he has earned through his years of effort on behalf of others, this legislation would rename Bloomington Lake, near Bloomington, Maryland, and Keyser, West Virginia, as the "Jennings Randolph Lake."

## HEARINGS

No hearings were held on this bill.

## ROLLCALL VOTES

Section 7(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate and the rules of the Committee on Environment and Public Works require that any rollcall votes be noted in this report. There were no rollcall votes during committee consideration of this measure.

## COST OF THE LEGISLATION

In the opinion of the committee, it is necessary to dispense with the requirement of section 403 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act in order to expedite the business of the Senate.

## REGULATORY IMPACT EVALUATIONS

Paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate requires the committee to evaluate the regulatory impact of the reported bill. This bill imposes no new regulatory burden.

## CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate requires that changes in existing law made by the reported bill be included in legislative reports. This bill does not make any change in existing law.

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